



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्रकाशन

EXTRAORDINARY

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PART I—Section 1

प्राधिकार में प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न १०३ संख्याएँ जारी होती हैं जिससे कि यह अन्तर्गत संफलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 30th June 1967

SUBJECT.—Import Policy for Registered Exporters for the year April 1967—
March 1968.

No. 47/ITC(PN)/67.—Attention is invited to the Import Policy for registered exporters contained in Part B of Section III of the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book) for the year April 1967—March 1968, issued under the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 32-ITC(PN)/67 dated 1st May, 1967.

2. The following amendments may be made at the appropriate place as indicated below:

Page No. of the Red Book.	Reference	Amendments
II (a) CHEMICALS (b) DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS (c) GLASS AND GLASSWARE		

Page No. of the Red Book	Reference	Amendments
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(d) CERAMICS

(e) RUBBER PRODUCTS INCLUDING TYRES AND TUBES

35	S. No.43 cols 2&3.	S. No. may be substituted by the following :
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"43. Hydraulic brake fluid—

(i) conforming to SAE 70R 3/70 RI specifications 70%

(ii) Others . 40%

237	S.No. 69, cols. 1,2 &3	After S. No. 69, the following may be inserted under cols. 1, 2 and 3
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I	2	3
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69A	Parquet timber flooring	50%
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3. The above amendments will be applicable to the exports made on or after 1st April 1967. Nominations against exports of 'Parquet Timber flooring' effected during the quarter—April—June 67, should be made by the 15th July, 1967.

SUBJECT.—Import Policy for Registered Exporters for the year April 1967—March 1968.

No. 48 ITC(PN)/67.—Attention is invited to the import policy for registered exporters contained in Part B of Section III of the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book) for the year April 1967—March 1968, issued under the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 32-ITC(PN)/67 dated 1st May, 1967.

2. The following entries may be added to columns 1 to 8 (pages 286 of the Red Book), after item 2 under the heading "XIV-COTTON TEXTILES".

I	2	3	4	5
3	Cotton yarn other than grey	5%	Permissible Dyes and Chemicals.	
4	Non-fabric cotton textile items like bedsheets, pillow covers, towels and napkins.	5%	Permissible Dyes and Chemicals.	
5	Cotton ruffles embroidered	5%	Permissible Dyes and Chemicals.	

3. The above amendment will be applicable to the exports made on or after 1st April, 1967.

4. Nominations in respect of exports effected during the quarter, April—June, 1967, should be made by the 15th July, 1967.

5. The Import Policy for Registered Exporters for the year April 1967—March 1968 may be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

SUBJECT.—Imports from U.S.A. under U.S. Aid Non-Project/commodity programme assistance loans.

No. 49-ITC(PN)/67.—All the essential conditions to be fulfilled and procedural requirements to be complied with, in connection with the utilisation of import licences under the U.S. Aid Loans, have been indicated in the Public Notices relating to each loan. In terms of the provisions of the agreements relating to these loans, the U.S. Aid are entitled to examine the records maintained by the importers and satisfy themselves that the imports made are in compliance with the provisions of the relevant loan agreements. Wherever they find that the provisions of the agreements have been violated, they have a right to call for the refund in U.S. dollars of the cost of imports involved. This Public Notice is intended to reiterate some of the essential requirements with a view to ensuring full compliance with all the provisions of the loan agreements so that refund claims do not arise in future.

2. All importers under U.S. loans should ensure that orders under the licences are placed on a fair and competitive basis after invitation of bids and after giving "Notice to U.S. Business", wherever necessary. Detailed instructions in this regard are already available in the relevant Public Notices issued from time to time. They should also maintain the following records in connection with the imports made under a licence:

- (a) Import licence.
- (b) Invitation to Bids, (If any).
- (c) Notice to U.S. Business or copy of waiver of this requirement.
- (d) Bids received in (original).
- (e) Evaluation of bids, including justification for award.
- (f) Copies of orders or contracts placed under the licence.
- (g) A list of all shipments received under the licence.
- (h) For each shipment, a copy each of the following documents:
 - (i) Supplier's invoice.
 - (ii) Bill of lading.
 - (iii) Packing list.
 - (iv) Certificate of origin.
 - (v) Aid suppliers certificate and invoice and contract abstract.
 - (vi) Stock and inventory record which will include information concerning the receipt, disposition and/or utilisation of imported items. These should be part of the importer's ordinary stock and inventory records and they need not maintain these records separately for the items imported under the U.S. Aid licence. However, where the imports are made by established importers who are not themselves the end-users the importers should maintain records to show the sale/distribution of the commodities imported.

3. All items imported under the U.S. Aid licences are intended to meet the immediate needs of the economy and should, therefore, be utilised promptly, say within a period of one year of their arrival. The importers should also afford all facilities to the representatives of the Government and AID to inspect the utilisation of the items. In cases where the requirement about prompt utilisation has not been fulfilled or there is a likelihood of more time being required for complete utilisation, the importers should report the matter immediately to the Deptt. of Industrial Development (AID Section), Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi and seek their guidance.

4. Cases of deficiency in quality or specification, damage in transit, shorthandlings etc., of the goods imported should be taken up promptly with the supplier, shipper, insurance company etc., and claims filed and pursued till they are finally settled. A proforma in which such cases should be reported to the Government has already been prescribed in the relevant Public Notices. Care must be taken to indicate in the appropriate columns, the nature of the claim, amount of claim, amount actually realised etc. Where the settlement has been effected in foreign currency, it should be prominently specified in the proforma. In cases where the goods shortlanded or damaged etc., have been replaced or repaired etc., the fact should be indicated, giving the nature of replacement etc., effected whether from abroad or locally and the actual expenditure incurred thereon with the currency involved. This is essential because the Government are liable to refund

the amount of the claim, received, to AID in dollars, unless the items shortlanded etc., are replaced or repaired etc., (subject to certain conditions). In cases where it is not proposed to obtain replacement, this fact should be specified in the report. Where the importers receive any adjustments, rebates and discounts from the suppliers, information in this regard should also be furnished by them promptly to the Government in the proforma mentioned above. Failure to furnish these reports correctly and in accordance with the periodicity indicated in the public notices will be viewed seriously by Government and the importers will lay themselves open to appropriate penalties under the Import Trade Control Act. The importers should immediately review the position in this regard and in case any of the statements has not been sent so far, they should send it forthwith to the Department of Industrial Development (AID Section), Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

5. The licensing conditions prescribe that the goods imported should comply with the marking requirements as specified therein. The importers should pay particular attention to comply with these requirements.

6. The documents and records mentioned above should be preserved for a minimum period of seven years after the date of receipt of the commodity to which they pertained and should be shown to the representatives of the Government and U.S. AID, whenever required. Wherever such records have not been maintained by the importers in respect of the imports made so far, the importers should immediately arrange to prepare and preserve them.

7. All the importers under U.S. AID loans should ensure full compliance with the instructions embodied herein not only in respect of future imports but also in respect of imports already made. It should be clearly understood that if any case of failure to comply with the instructions or conditions laid down in the Public Notices comes to notice in future, the importers may be debarred from getting any further licences apart from any other penalties that they may become liable to under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act or any other appropriate law in force.

P. D. KASBEKAR,
Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

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